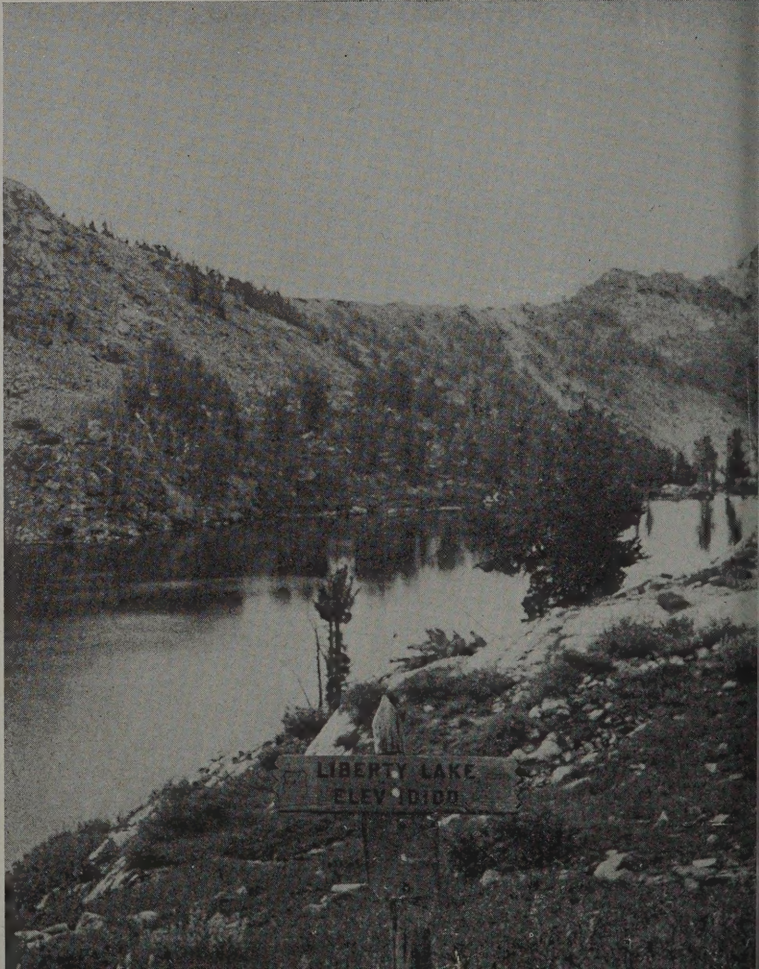
Nevada
HIGHWAYS and PARKS

Overland Lake
Favre Lake

Ruby Mountain Lakes in Elko County

Castle Lake
Liberty Lake



NEVADA
HIGHWAYS *and* PARKS

Published by

Nevada Department of Highways
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

Fall Issue - 1946

Volume VI Number 3

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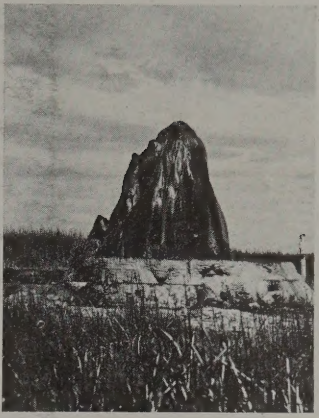
THE FRONT COVER



This unique natural phenomenon is a colorful monument of limestone, built up, from base to top, by minerals contained in its waters. The cone, with terraces, displays many vivid colors in its banded vertical strips.

About 20 feet high, including five terraces, about 20 feet in diameter at terrace level, this strange object has been in the process of development for ages. Terraces extend outward from each other about 12 inches, and the basins are filled with cooled waters.

Boiling water, carrying minerals in solution, spout upward through the cone's center. Then, about 10 feet above its crest, the stream breaks into a misty spray and falls back on the cone.

It is located 25 miles north of Gerlach, Washoe County, Nevada, on the Fly Ranch, approximately one-half mile east of the road, in a field of tule reeds and slightly swampy, but safe ground. It has no official name, but appears like a Giant Cone of Colors. No one knows who first discovered this freak of nature. Each year the fountain increases its size, probably very slowly, for the boiling spray falls continuously.

Nevada's Colorful Scenic Features Are Now Accessible

ACCESS to Nevada's outstanding scenic areas was almost impossible during past decades, and because of this disadvantage, many of the State's most striking natural wonders lay hidden, unvisited or unappreciated until comparatively recent years. Unusual natural phenomena—that great natural asset which we call scenic attractions—in great abundance, and a wide variety are found in all parts of Nevada. Nevada's mountainous terrain makes it a region almost ideal for such things. Each mountain range, it seems, rivals its parallel counterpart in this respect, and mountain ranges alternate with broad valleys to compose a great series of high and low areas from one side of the State to the other. This condition could be likened, in a sense, to the ups and downs of a roller coaster.

Undoubtedly many colorful natural features were observed by the early settlers, as they crossed this land in the pioneer days, but only a few persons probably ventured into the isolated sections to view them more closely. Slowly, one by one, they became landmarks and were more frequently visited and became better known as the years rolled on. Other objects having striking natural features have come to public notice only within the past 25 years, and it becomes increasingly obvious each year that many other undisclosed show places of nature are here in our State awaiting discovery, exploration, and development. Undisclosed gems of natural beauty, no doubt, are well hidden in isolated sections, in deep mountain fastnesses, or along some small stream valley, where now only sheep and cattle trails penetrate. Some one will come upon them on some future day, and find them, and then will tell the story to the travelling world.

Many factors operated against early development and promotion of Nevada's great outdoor show windows. Distances were long and deceiving, in this wide-open country. Places of interest were unreachable during an era when men and women had neither the time nor the means to look for these places or to enjoy them. Some of our scenic marvels were discovered through sheer accident, like the Lehman Caves, in White Pine County, which was found when a horse broke through the thin surface crust and exposed an entrance to these wonderful caves. Nature often has carefully protected her choicest morsels in Nevada from the searching eyes of man by hiding them behind high, bold frontal mountain barriers. Fitting this condition precisely is the series of beautiful small lakes, amid wonderful surroundings, in the rugged Ruby Mountain Range of Elko County.

Another retarding factor was the lack of convenient travel over good roads, with the attendant lack of funds which could be used for searching out and publicizing favorably situated places.

Pioneers who came into this unexplored region, back in the 1850's, were chiefly absorbed in the business of mining and agriculture, and in devious other ways, in making a livelihood. The hot, dry, desert country was a hard place in which to live. It required strong faith, indomitable courage, and individual ruggedness to survive. Pleasure and recreation were not an essential part of the daily routine. On the contrary, hard labor, with long hours, were the lot of the patient pioneer.

When the covered wagon folks came into and passed through the "Great American Desert" as the Nevada region was designated during the middle years of the last century, they were not particularly interested in natural scenery, or the beautiful, unbounded outdoors. True, it was all there at the time. Pioneers even migrated through and over it. Mountains and forests and valleys were all about them, hemmed them in, in fact, as they trudged along the western trails. They couldn't help but observe the rough terrain. But they had other things to worry about. Some, no doubt, observed the beauty and the color as they passed, then proceeded along

Glistening sands and whipping winds shaped these dunes south of Beatty

Beatty tradition says a wagonload of whisky, post-Civil War, is buried in this sand mountain. Is it still there?

Interesting designs in sand waves and wind-swept bushes near Luning, Mineral County

inviting small streams and placid lakes with unspoiled surroundings beckon more persistently.

Those who are familiar with the Nevada land revel in such places and go back again and again to enjoy the refreshing environment, the solitude and the beauty.

It is becoming more and more apparent that this desert land is not as terrible as the name implies. In fact it has been discovered, to the surprise of thousands, that many interesting things and places abound in this broad land of the Great Basin. The impression that Nevada was nothing but a desolate, dangerous stretch of shifting sands and waterless wastes faded quickly as the curtains were lifted.

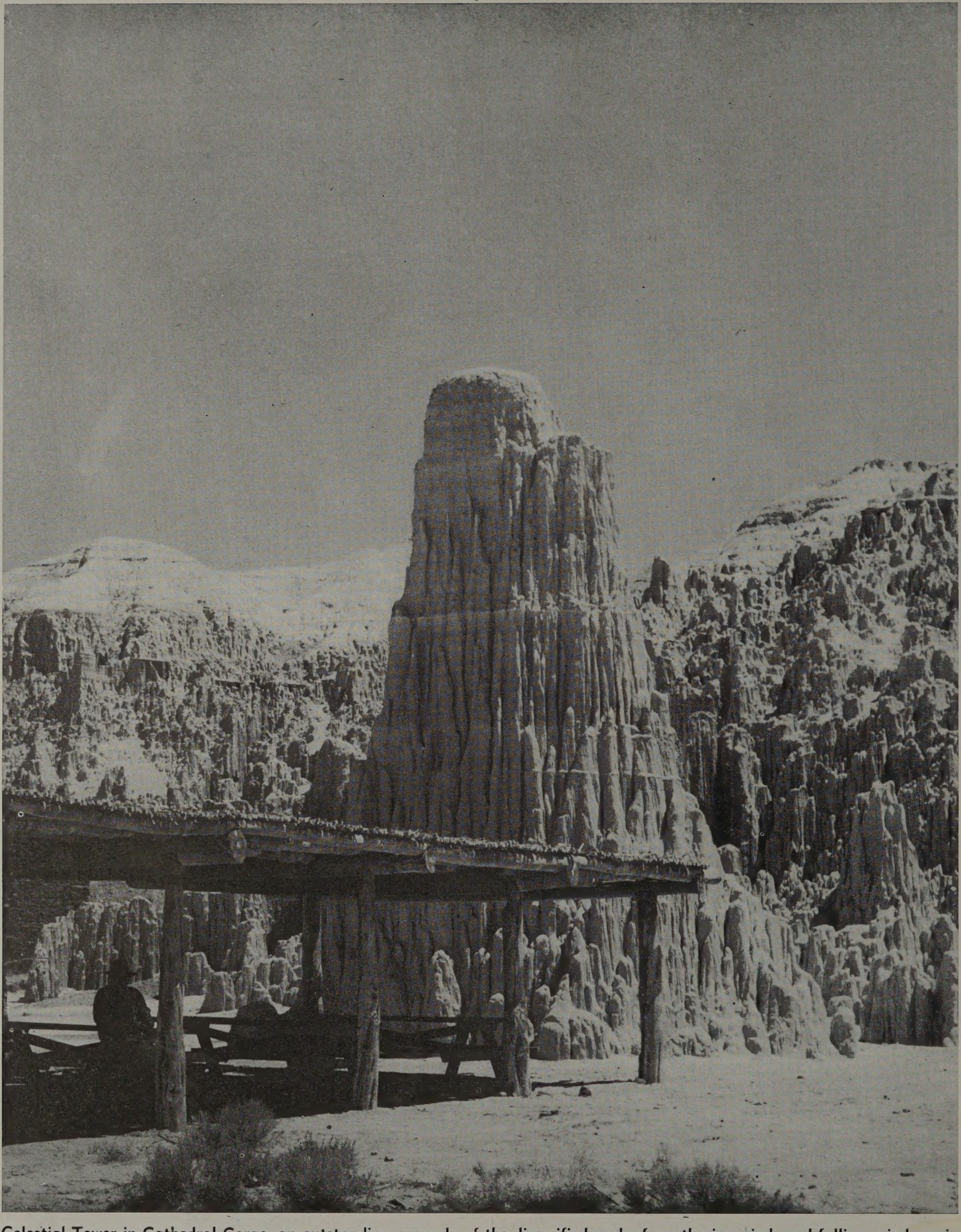
Between the eastern and western boundary lines of the State, coursing generally northeast and southwest, numerous mountain ranges lift their backbones to varying altitudes. Broad valleys alternate with these huge uplifted land masses to form the general topography of the sixth largest State in the Nation. From east to west Nevada embraces a continual series of 21 definitely identified ranges—an ideal set-up for natural scenic features.

Natural processes have eroded and changed these mountains during past geological ages. Forces of nature carved deep, rugged gorges, planed mountain tops, gouged out meadows and glens where grassy floors are as yielding as Persian carpets. Nature, at the same time, chiseled forms and shapes of every conceivable design in these rocks and then splashed the whole thing with a confounding variety of gorgeous colors. The "everlasting hills" are forever changing, imperceptibly perhaps, but changing nevertheless.

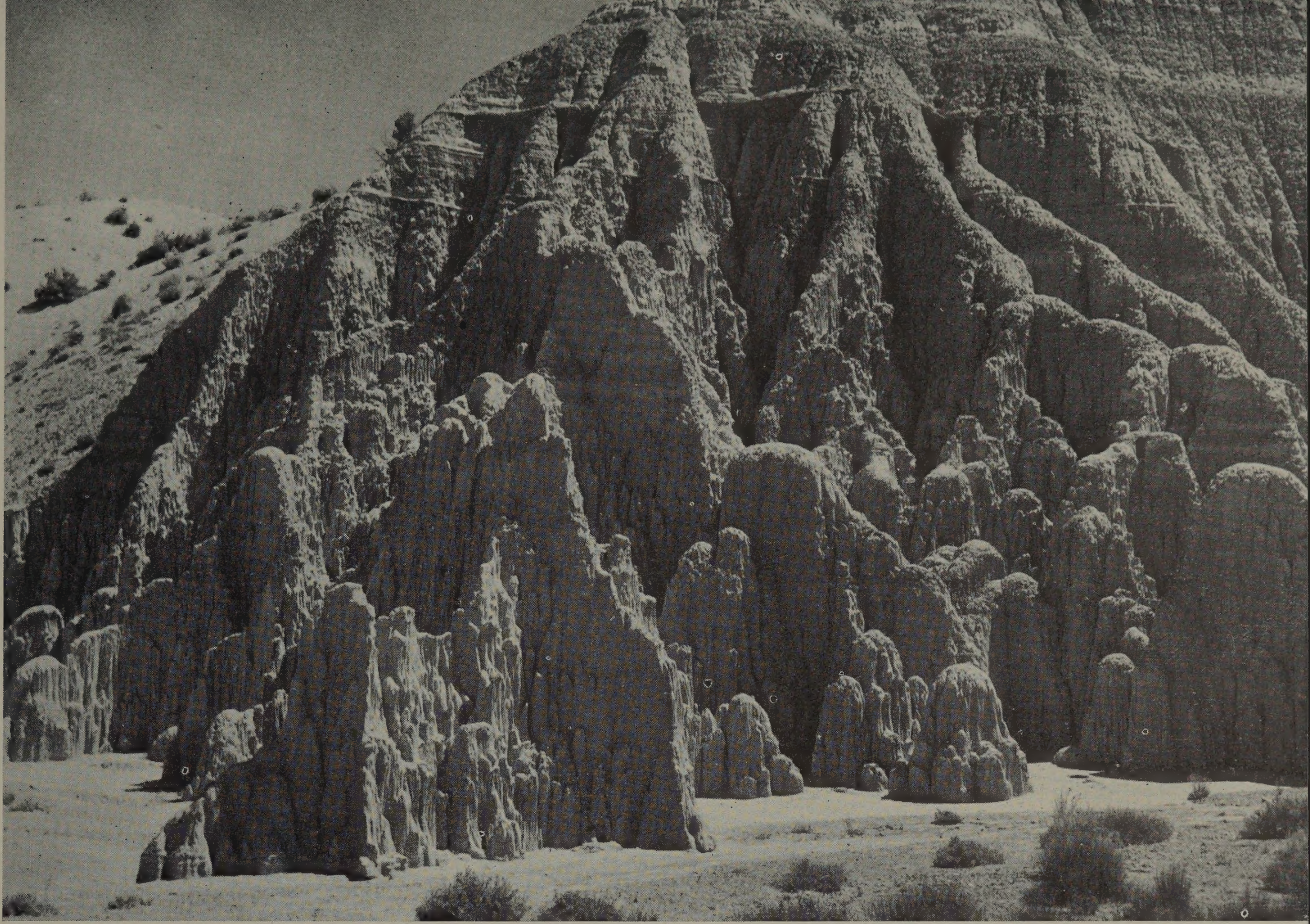
Mountain ranges extend, in many instances, for several hundred miles in an unbroken pile, and vary anywhere from 10 to 25 miles wide. The interior of these ranges contain every ingredient which constitutes natural scenic wonders. Great irregularity characterizes the ridge lines; canyons and draws have been wrinkled along the flanks; stubborn knobs or rounded hillocks have defied cloudbursts and snows throughout the years, and poke their bare heads above the wrinkles; occasionally a peak juts upward several thousand feet above the general contour to stand as a watch or sentinel, giving individual character to the entire range. On the higher ones snow fields lay all through the early summer and give the peak a crown of white. Pilot Peak, Mount Wheeler, Boundary Peak, Mount Rose, Slide Mountain, Charleston Peak, Toiyabe Dome, Bald Mountain, and Star Peak are a few of the higher outstanding examples of massive grandeur and symbolic strength peculiar to the ranges of which they form an integral part.

Streams, lakes, forests, meadows, canyons, valleys, assuming all manner of shapes and tinted with varied colors, and everything else needed to fashion delightful places for man to view and enjoy, are found in endless combinations to constitute features rivalling anything in the western United States.

In these lofty and rugged piles geological phenomena of all kinds can be spotted. Nevada, in fact, constitutes one of the most interesting and comprehensive fields of any region in the world for geological study. In this State, and in the regions closely adjacent, nature's work is displayed in rock exposures, in cliffs, gorges, faults, and escarpments. Both the bottom and the top of the earth's crust are depicted in the numerous rock layers, and the pages of the earth's geological history can be read in almost uninterrupted chapters with definite and chronological sequences. Practically all of the rock



Celestial Tower in Cathedral Gorge, an outstanding example of the diversified work of weathering winds and falling raindrops in a semiarid climate; a unit of our State Park System



Peculiar forms in Cathedral Gorge resemble hooded figures and sculptured statues

formations, from the oldest to the youngest, are manifest, in one place or another, in the great variety of geological records of Nevada's block fault type of mountains. Those who understand the language may read, as though it were an open book, and the story is indeed a most fascinating one.

On many of the ranges one seldom sees a tree. Nevertheless, the vivid colors reflected in the hillsides and the intense distortions shown in layer upon layer striking in the same general direction, folded and bent, emphasize the force and majesty of these wonderful works. The laminations of the sedimentary rocks, and the jumbled masses of the volcanics, as seen in the exposed outcrops, display the finesse and achievement which only the Supreme Master could produce. One stands in silence, and awe-struck, in recognition of the majesty and glory of the Creator.

To fully appreciate the color display on precipitate canyon walls; to grasp the magnitude of earth changes and formations; to study the awe-inspiring architecture of rock layers and jumbled shapes, one finds it necessary to penetrate beyond the openings in the mountain walls and peer into the labyrinth of laterals and tributary defiles. There one can easily become lost in the maze of saddles, cliffs, gorges and outcrops. In this junkyard of weather-beaten and broken boulders, of all sizes and shapes, likely as not one may come upon a small meadow or patch of green, where trees, tall and healthy, crowd to the very edge of the grassy patch nourished by the cool waters of a spring, or the seepage of a trickling mountain stream. Around the panorama one notes steep cliffs, jagged crags, rounded knobs, and straight high walls, scarred and gashed, with occasionally a small, but beautiful, waterfall to compose an interesting natural scenic environment.

The front, or escarpment of the range, is only a veil which hides natural scenic gems back and beyond the portals of the narrow canyon cleavages. Passwords of entry to such inviting spots are energetic climbing and courage.

Alluvial fans are very commonplace in Nevada. One sees them spread out along the front of almost every mountain range. They vary in size, depending upon the amount of erosion and transport, and the frequency and volume of sudden, violent rain storms or cloudbursts. Sometimes the fans appear in series, but nearly all blend into one great master fan spreading out far into the adjacent valley with a gradual pitch upward toward the break in the hills.

In journeying through Nevada one often sees solitary boulders of enormous size isolated amid strange surroundings in a sagebrush-covered valley. These outliers have reached their destination, either on the back of a receding prehistoric glacier or have been rolled downstream by violent flash floods. These huge boulders are reminders of the terrific force and carrying power of water as it rushes down a constricted canyon.

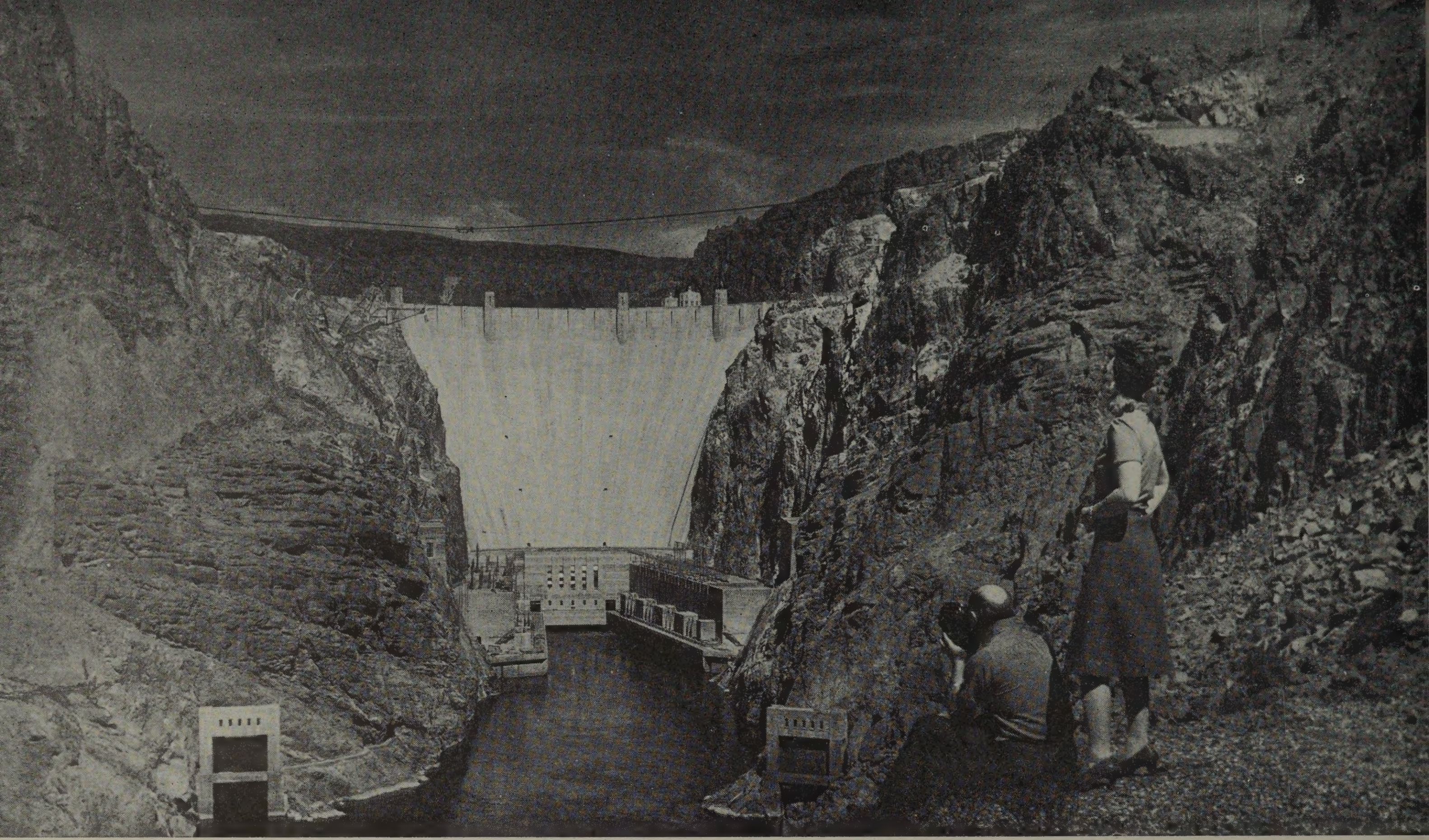
Deep in the recesses of these mountain ranges one often finds small lakes, which tempt the fisherman, the dreamer, or the person who just likes to be in the solitude of the mountain fastness. Deep waters which mirror blue skies on their

Real cowhands round up cattle in Pahranagat Valley, Lincoln County, U S 93

A typical Nevada ranch corral with its background of peaks and sage, U S 6

Many units of a varied type comprise the plant set-up of this ranch east of Eureka, on U S 50

An old ranch house sheltered in the shade of cottonwoods at Currant Creek Station, U S 6



Boulder Dam, the new symbol of industrial progress in Nevada and in the Great Southwest

placid surface, nestle in some of the most delightful places. Many of these lakes can be reached on horseback, and more of them are at the end of a hiker's trail. In recent years, roads and highways have edged closer and closer toward these beauty spots, making it easier for the individual to get there. These places remain unspoiled, however, in their pristine surroundings. The Ruby Lakes, in the Ruby Range, in Elko County, are outstanding examples of such primitive natural scenery in Nevada.

Some lakes, of considerable size, are completely locked in by snow-capped peaks whose timber-covered flanks reach right down to the shore line. Lake Tahoe is one of these at an elevation of over 6,000 feet. This gem of the Sierra Nevada Mountains forms a part of the boundary line between Nevada and California, and attracts thousands of visitors each year, particularly during the summer season. Summer homes and cottages, near the lakeside, provide recreational places for many residents. It also affords an ideal winter sports area. Tahoe's shores offer a delightful place for rest and relaxation amid a charming natural setting.

Other lakes, stretching for miles in a desert setting, seem strangely out of place, and present an entirely different aspect. Such a lake is Walker Lake, in Mineral County, 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, but now only the remains of a once great inland sea, known as Lahontan Lake. Lahontan was here in prehistoric times but the immutable cycle of change had its effect and it evaporated and diminished, then left two distinct remnants now given the names of Walker Lake and Pyramid Lake, both entirely within the confines of the State of Nevada. Of these two, Pyramid is the larger, 30 miles by 12 miles, and, like Walker, has high mountain ranges to hold it in place and forms rims whose crests are high above the present water level.

Panoramas and vistas in Nevada are far reaching. Harsh, violent reflections of colors splashing from the mountains in the noonday sun will soften and fade into delicacy when the evening shadows lengthen.

High peaks, covered with evergreens to the timberline, are snow-crested even until late July. Rugged gorges creviced by sporadic turbulent mountain streams display a more violent type of natural phenomena which symbolizes the vigor of youth. Broad valleys, where lazy streams meander between columns of cottonwoods and alder, border the mountain ranges.

Pastoral scenes are not lacking in Nevada, for many thousands of acres of the broad valleys have been reclaimed and supplied with life-giving water and brought into fertile cultivation. And on these bounteous acres abundant crops, of a varied nature, are harvested by a peaceful and contented western people.

While the Great Basin, or at least that part of it which Nevada occupies, perches at an average elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level, the ranges lift their rugged backbone several thousand feet higher. Boundary Peak, along the Nevada-California boundary and Mount Wheeler in White Pine County, in the east, reach skyward to 13,000 feet and more. Numerous other peaks, climbing to 10,000 feet, seem much smaller because the general mass of rock approximates nearly 8,000 feet.

Those who enjoy the mountains and derive satisfaction in conquering a rugged peak will find plenty of sport in climbing toward the crown and will find inspiration, as a compensation for the effort, after reaching the top to look down on the world and out over the vast panoramas beneath. On days

Boundary Peak, 13,145 feet altitude, straddles the State line in Esmeralda County

Dripping water, loaded with minerals, has produced these formations in Lehman Caves, White Pine County

One of Nevada's many pleasing scenic places is Crystal Springs, Lincoln County

when the atmosphere is clear, peaks 75 to 100 miles distant can be readily recognized from many of these lofty perches.

In southern Nevada the desert displays its specialty. Acres upon acres of semiarid plant life, including cacti and yucca, and the queer looking Joshua tree give that section a strange and peculiar type of scenery. While travelling through extensive forests of grotesque Joshuas, Spanish bayonets, greasewood, and mesquite, the mountains on all sides afford a contrasting background. It is not uncommon to see these desert plants, spreading out over the lowlands, at close hand in the valleys and canyons, and then by contrast look up to see the glistening snow fields on the upper reaches of distant peaks.

Some, but by no means all, of the outstanding scenic features found in various parts of Nevada can be listed as follows:

Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, Mount Rose, Job's Peak, Boundary Peak, Charleston Park, and the 11,000 foot limestone peak of the same name, Wilson Canyon, Walker Lake, Hidden Forest, Pahranagat Valley, Mount Wheeler, with Lehman Caves on its eastern flank, the Ruby Mountains, the Humboldt Range, Truckee Canyon, Humboldt River Valley, Carlin Canyon, Carson Valley, Steamboat Springs, Truckee Meadows, Jarbidge Mountains, Smokey Valley, the several national forest areas, and the many cultivated valleys scattered here and there all over the State.

Because all, or nearly all, of these natural scenic features have become more easily accessible for visitors, as well as the home folks, Nevada offers much to those who seek relaxation and recreation in the great outdoors.

More than that, it offers fields for new adventures, new explorations, and new discoveries. Many men and women have found tranquility and contentment, beauty and inspiration within Nevada's borders, while the possibilities for thrilling adventure are far-reaching and inviting.

Nevada welcomes you to come and see its natural wonders, and scenic attractions.

Added to the many surface features of scenic value found in the mountain ranges Nevada also has many caves and hot springs scattered in various parts of the State.

The large underground cavern known as Lehman Caves is the more prominent and better known, and probably the largest one so far developed. This underground hole, of irregular shape, is located in White Pine County near the Utah border on the eastern flank of lofty Mount Wheeler. Since its discovery the caves have been consistently explored and developed. Lehman Caves extend for a half mile back into the mountain, and recent explorations indicate that its opening continues still farther into the limestone rocks.

Whipple Cave, in eastern Nevada, is another large underground cavern of considerable importance. This cave, among other things, has one large room, which is 600 feet across and about 150 feet from floor to ceiling. Whipple Cave is now in the stage of development and conditioning, and should become a future major scenic attraction for the Lund and Preston areas.

Gypsum Cave in Clark County is noted more for its archaeological interest than for its size, or beauty of interior. In that cave the remains of the Ground Sloth, and also of human prehistoric tribes, were found several years ago, and these artifacts have been preserved for posterity.

Caves near Fallon, in Churchill County, were discovered a few years ago which disclosed many evidences that they had

Red sandstone masses form the north wall of Blue Diamond Canyon in Clark County

been used as shelter places by prehistoric tribes of Indians during the post-Lahontan Lake period. Artifacts taken from these underground shelter houses of the tribes have been preserved in the State Museum, at Carson City, and are on display for public study.

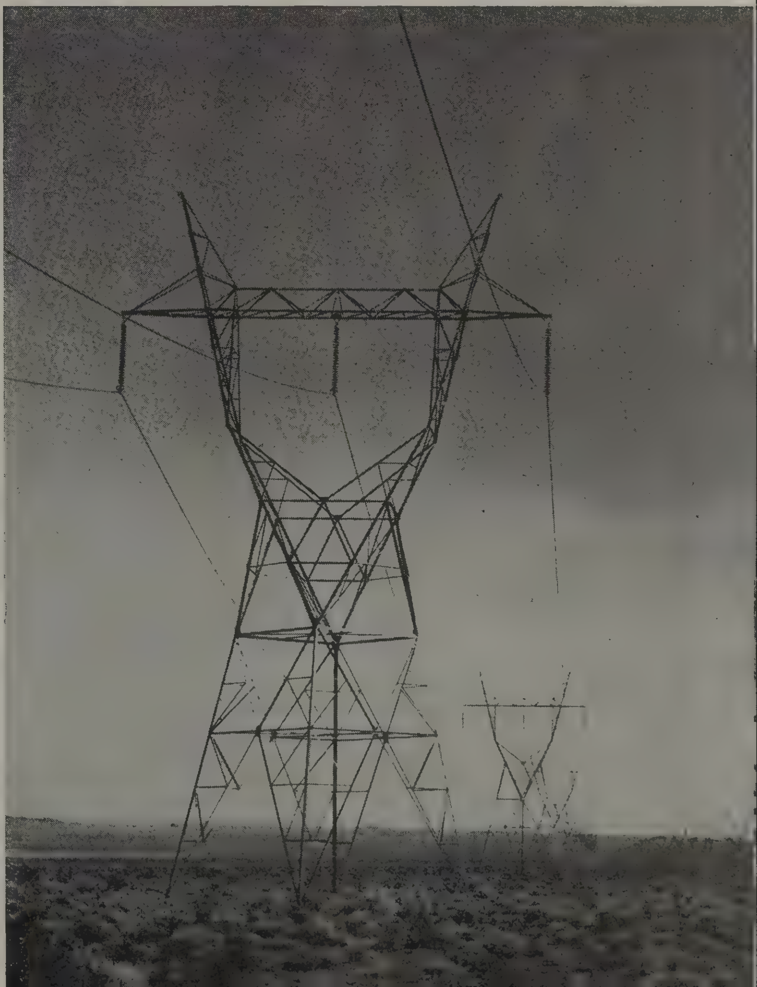
While the above enumerated underground caverns are perhaps the better known, it is not unlikely that caves of major importance and size will be found in the future, particularly in the limestone formations of the east central part of the State.

Many hot springs and hot pools are to be found in Nevada. They are listed in practically every county. Some of the more noteworthy are those at Steamboat Springs, between Reno and Carson City, Lawton's Hot Springs, Carson Hot Springs, Moana Hot Springs, Reno Hot Springs, Walley's Hot Springs, near Genoa, Nevada's first permanent settlement, and many smaller ones.

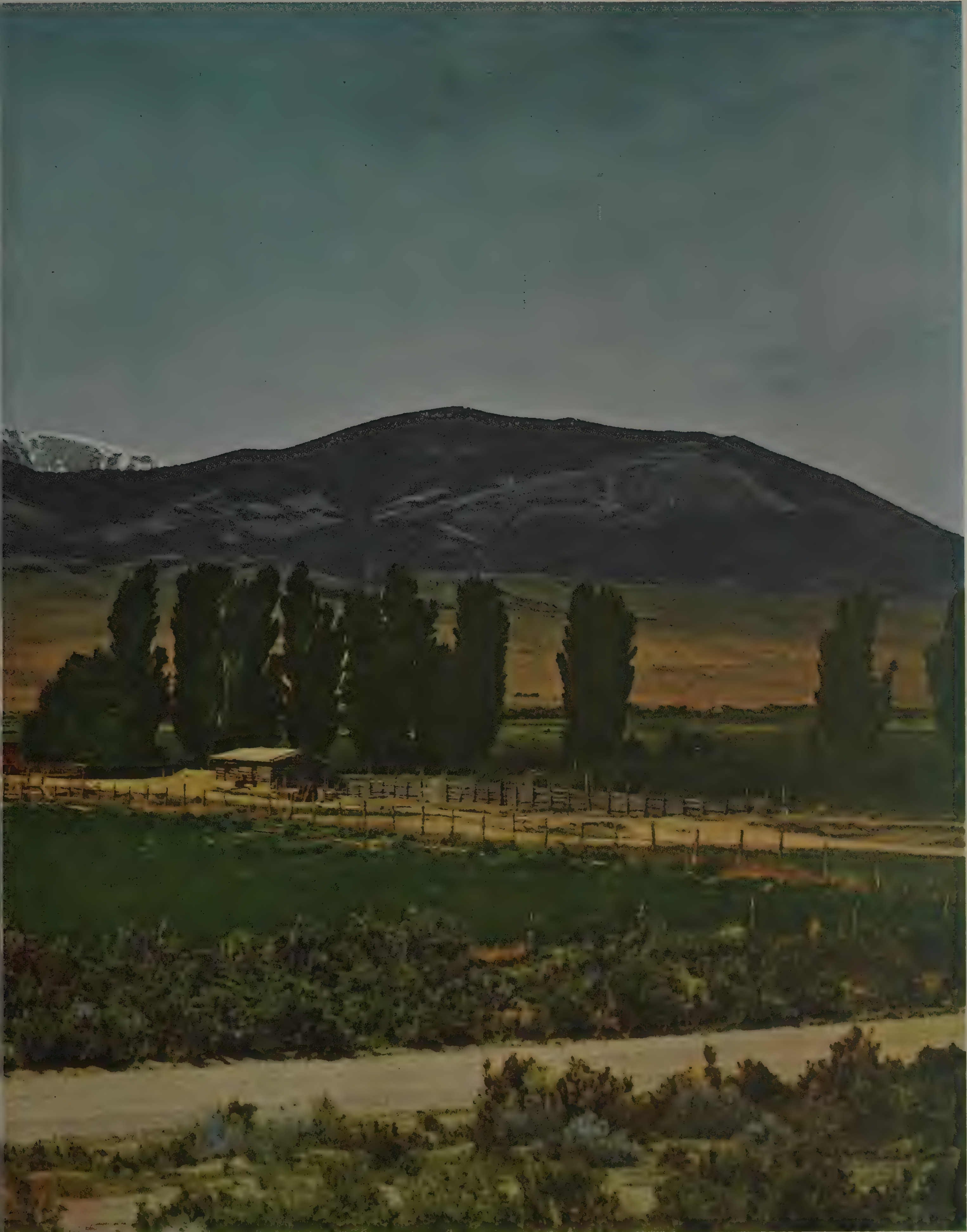
Elko County has its "Hot Water Hole"; east of Tonopah there is warm springs, and at Bowers Mansion, near Carson City, there are two large swimming pools constantly supplied with hot water, which issues from the granite rocks in the rear of this historic mansion and currently popular resort.

At Beowawe, in northern Eureka County, there is located a hot water geyser basin of considerable importance. A dozen or more of these geysers spout hot water upward, at intervals, from five to ten feet. They are more active during the spring and summer when the hot water spurts are regular and consistent. Their flow diminishes late in the summer, but the pools remain filled at all times. The geyser basin is on a hillside and is about a half mile long by a quarter of a mile wide. At times one or several of the geysers will spout water up as high as 20 feet into the air.

Modern industrial trademarks in southwestern Nevada



A Nevada ranch nestling in the shadow of Mount Wh



r, 13,058 feet altitude, near Ely, White Pine County

Fishing from a rowboat below Boulder Dam on the Colorado River

Shore fishing at Willow Beach, Clark County

They catch 'em big and plenty in Lake Mead these days

You Bet There's Good Fishing In the Sagebrush State

STRANGE as it may seem to many people, Nevada, a semi-desert State, has many lakes and streams which afford good fishing for the sportsman. Fishing, in fact, is a very popular sport in the Sagebrush State. Mountain and lowland stream fishing probably has more followers than lake fishing, but the latter class also has an extensive loyal group of supporters. Fly casting, or bait fishing in the streams, trolling in the lakes, or just plain "fishing off the docks" have friends who will insist that their style of angling is the best. Proponents of each method will enthusiastically, oftentimes heatedly, discuss the subject without tiring, for hours, advancing the benefits of their particular choice, but when the discussions are all concluded, everyone agrees that all types of fishing in Nevada are good.

Places for fishing are numerous, and a lot of good spots are easy to reach by motor car. At least the car can be driven to within a short distance of the favorite fishin' hole.

Pyramid Lake, Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, Walker Lake, Lahontan Reservoir, Rye Patch Reservoir, Wildhorse Reservoir, and the Ruby Lakes, in the rugged Ruby Range, are the most favored lake waters for the Izaak Waltons in season, in the northern and western sections of the State. Eastern Nevada fishermen, while they have a little less choice, have good fishing in the Pahranagat Lakes, in Lincoln County, and some of the local small lakes and streams in White Pine County. And now, with just a short distance to travel from Las Vegas and Boulder City, excellent fishing can be had in Lake Mead, on the Colorado River. This new man-made lake has turned out to be the desert's realization of a fisherman's dream.

Many streams have their source in the mountains which border the western and northern parts of the State. The Truckee River, the Carson River, the Walker River, and many smaller creeks all offer splendid fishing grounds for sportsmen who like to rough it in the mountains and fish in the mountain streams.

Out in the open range country, the Humboldt River, with its many forks and tributaries, gives a good opportunity for fishermen in Pershing, Humboldt, Elko, Eureka, and Lander Counties to try their skill at fly casting, or bait fishing, for rainbow, eastern brook, or bass. A few streams in northern Elko and Humboldt Counties draining towards the Columbia River basin offer good haunts for fishing amid ideal scenic surroundings.

The Colorado River, both above and below Boulder Dam, has set a new water sports area dangling before the eyes of Nevada fishermen which, ten years ago, they never dreamed could come to pass. The big bulge in the river above the dam which is called Lake Mead has become a rich, prolific fishing grounds for black trout, bass, blue gill, crappie, and catfish. Ten, twelve, and 14 pounders are being lifted out of the water there pretty regularly to the great surprise of seasoned anglers.

The largest fresh water trout in the world have been caught in Pyramid Lake in past years, with hook and line. Cutthroats and black spotted trout were the more common

Outboard motors come in handy for a fishing trip on the lakes
Nelson's Landing and a view down the Colorado, between Boulder Dam and Davis Dam

varieties. Because Pyramid is a hemmed-in body of water, and slowly receding, fishing there is not what it used to be many years ago, although many catches are still reported from that fishing ground.

Lake Tahoe presents a decided contrast to Pyramid Lake. Surrounded by high, pine-covered hills, it nestles snugly in the Sierra Nevada mountains at an elevation of 6,225 feet above sea level. Tahoe's deep blue waters stretch for 22 miles in a north and south direction along the Nevada-California boundary line. It has an irregular shore line with many small bays and inlets, and an extreme width of about 15 miles. This lake offers excellent sport in fishing, particularly of the trolling type. Numerous club houses and boat landings along the Nevada shore provide every comfort for outdoor recreation, and boats are available for fishing trips on these waters throughout the season. Mackinaw, silver, eastern brook, Lock Leven, and native trout are hooked, and fish weighing as much as 18 pounds have been taken from the cool mountain waters on a hook and line.

A paved highway encircles the entire lake and is always near the shore and frequently high above the water. Besides its widely known reputation as a good fishing ground, Tahoe's scenic surroundings are indeed difficult to exaggerate. Carson City, Reno, Sparks, Virginia City, Silver City, Dayton, Minden, and Gardnerville are nearby communities from which the lake can be reached after short, easy motor drives.

Topaz Lake, in western Douglas County straddling the State boundary line, is a little gem in the mountains, and this lake affords excellent fishing. Topaz was built as a part of an irrigation project serving the Smith Valley, Mason Valley, and Yerington region of western Nevada. The lake covers an area of several hundred acres in extent. Stocked with trout and bass, Topaz seldom disappoints the angler who goes there for a few hours recreation. Catches of three to five pounds are not uncommon—good enough for almost any fisherman to brag about.

Walker Lake, the southern remnant of prehistoric Lake Lahontan, is in Mineral County, lying between the Wassuk and Gillis range of mountains. Its deepest parts lay along the foot of the Wassuk Range in which noble Mount Grant points upward for over 11,000 feet as the sentinel for this inviting, tranquil, 20 mile stretch of water. Besides trout, which you're likely to catch, there may be a Walker Lake bass hanging around hungry enough to strike at your bait. If you're lucky, you'll land him, and it will make a nice addition to the day's catch. Walker Lake is fed by several small mountain streams draining eastward from the mountains in the Hawthorne region, but receives its major portion of water supply from the Walker River.

Elko County, in the northeastern part of the State, boasts of very good fishing in the streams and in the lakes of the wild, rugged Ruby Mountains. A dozen or more small lakes, set up near the snow line, are well stocked with lake trout and bass, and afford some excellent sport for the more hardy fisherman who wants to pack into an isolated country, stay a while, and "get away from it all." The Ruby Lakes district is ideal in its mountain setting. With a log cabin for shelter, an open camp fire, and invigorating mountain air, one could hardly wish for more during a summer vacation.

Lake Mead and the Colorado River are the latest additions to the fishing grounds in Nevada. Until Boulder Dam was built no one was ever able to go up the Colorado to fish, and no one thought there were many fish in the stream because of the swift currents and the muddy waters. It seemed an uncertain area to the fishing fraternity. The river had to be stocked first and these plantings had to be given a chance to grow up to size, they said. Other skeptics declared no fish could live in the Colorado. Boulder Dam has been completed now for ten years, and ample time has elapsed to prove up its worth as a fishing area.

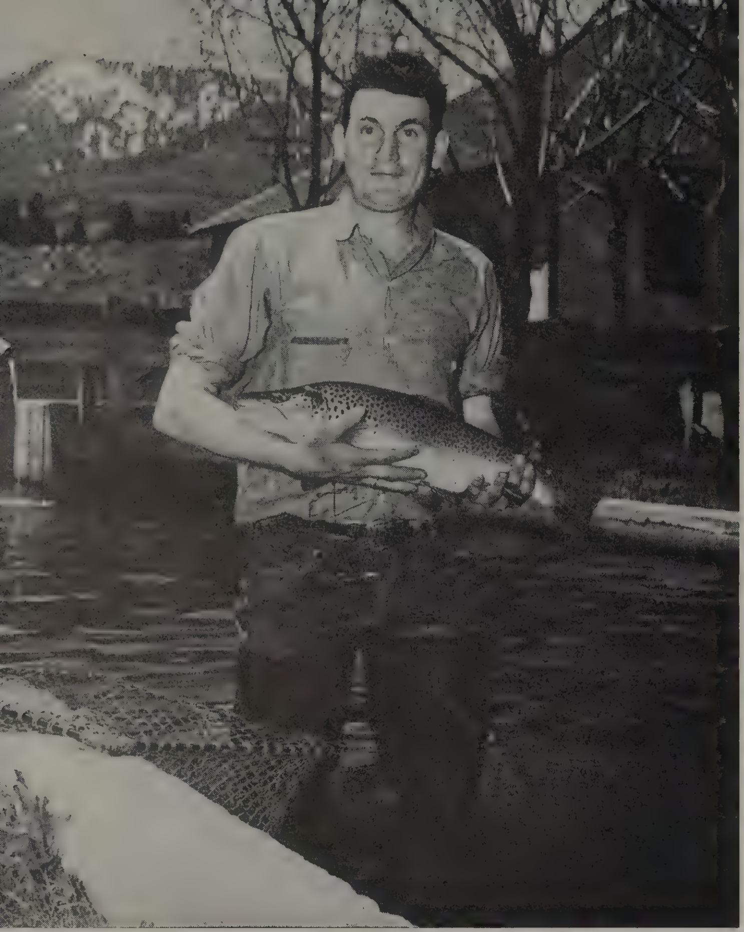
What a wonderful fishing ground it turned out to be!

Soon after the dam had completely blocked the stream, anglers began hooking 8, 10 and 12 pound bass from the waters. Everyone was surprised and nobody could explain where these came from, and it was a mystery how they got into the backed-up waters.

Seems as if this young woman had a big fish problem on her hands

Mystery or no mystery, the surprise soon wore off and the fishermen began to reason that the big bass came down from some of the tributaries, far up beyond the Grand Canyon. Clearing of the waters in Lake Mead created an expansive artificial pool into which the thousands of bass from the upper streams soon found their way. Fishing in Lake Mead now is a matter, not so much how many did you catch, but what's the biggest one you got?

The best way to get to Lake Mead is through Las Vegas and Boulder City. Landing boats, and fishing paraphernalia and



Big ones get special care at Verdi Fish Hatchery

Young America tries out his luck on the Truckee

docks, are located on Hemenway Wash, only seven miles from Boulder City.

Below Boulder Dam a similar condition prevails. Bass, trout, bluegills, catfish, and other species have gradually worked up the river and fishermen find good sport along both banks below the dam. When Davis Dam, now in the process of construction, is completed, it will create another favorable area between that structure and Boulder Dam, up the river.

Pahranagat Lakes, in the eastern part of the State, consist of three long, narrow, comparatively shallow bodies of water, and are more particularly noted as a haven for wild fowl than for fishing possibilities. Nevertheless, many good catches are taken from these waters by hook and line. Near Pahranagat Lake, fingerling trout were planted several years ago in Big Springs and Beaver Dam Creeks, both of which are now proving good fishing spots.

Big Washoe and Little Washoe Lakes in Washoe Valley, between Reno and Carson City, snugly set in a bowl surrounded by high hills, and getting their water supply from Ophir Creek and several other smaller ones, which form a part of the eastern drainage system of that section of the Carson Range of mountains, offers good fishing, especially for catfish. These twin lakes, about six miles long and about two miles wide, over all, supply a recreational fishing ground handy for Carson City, Virginia City, Silver City, and Reno anglers who wish to spend a day in a boat trying out their fishing luck. Some pretty good catches are made from these waters.

Lake Lahontan, back of Lahontan dam in the Newlands Irrigation project near Fallon, Churchill County, also affords excellent fishing for bass, catfish, and lake trout. The waters of this irrigation project, with Fallon a town of about 4,000 as its supply center, cover several thousand acres of area and the waters are kept stocked for the benefit of the fishermen in the district. While primarily an irrigation impound, fishing as a secondary factor assumes considerable importance in the Fallon area.

Stream fishing is a very popular sport in Nevada. A choice of several mountain streams in the western part of the State and the long, meandering Humboldt River, with all its forks and tributaries, offer splendid opportunity for the angler to tempt lady luck and try out his skill with the rod and reel, the fly, or just ordinary garden worms and fish bait. Usually the fisherman comes home from a days outing along one of these streams with a creel full of good-sized mountain trout, rainbow, eastern brook, or bass to reward him for the day's effort.

Besides the thrills a fisherman gets out of a favorite sport, he can fish in cool streams that ripple over boulders in mountain canyons, and find some large choice pools, where, in many places, the highway parallels closely the stream.

The Truckee, the Walker, and the Carson Rivers are all of the same general type—mountain streams flowing eastward from the lofty Sierra Nevada mountains. When the spring and early summer sun melts the snows of these mountains the streams run full. After the first run-off and the waters clear is the best time for a successful fishing trip. The fish gradually work their way up toward the headwaters, find good-sized pools, and there in the cool, lovely mountain surroundings you can fish to your heart's content in the solitude of the forest, and almost hear the trout snap at the lure or the baited hook. All of these streams are well stocked, and will continue to be in the future. Certain sections may be closed during some seasons but the general stream system is open for fishing. What could be more inviting than to go up one of these streams, wade knee deep toward the placid pools, streaked

Las Vegas and Boulder City are gateways to fishing on Lake Mead

by bands of sunlight and shadow slanting from the tall pines, and cast in for a nice, juicy three or four pound mountain trout. Then, when you're tired and hungry, sizzle the catch in a frying pan, over an open camp fire, and sit back and feast. Oh boy, the very thought of it makes you reach for the rod and creel and a desire to hurry off into the mountains.

Along the Humboldt River, for most of its course, good fishing prevails. In Pershing, Humboldt, Elko, and northern Eureka and Lander Counties, the fishermen all have their favorite spots. To most of them, these spots, however, are "military secrets." You can usually find one, for the patient angler seldom comes home empty-handed.

The Humboldt River meandering in and out of mountain canyons, and across long stretches of flat lands, offers a variety of stream fishing which is most inviting.

Both the North Fork and the South Fork are good fishing grounds, and these tributaries of the main stream reach out to great distances in the northern counties. Elko county alone is listed as having 2,400 miles of fishable mountain streams in addition to the well-stocked lakes.

Some of the streams in northern Nevada drain toward the Columbia River and are outside the Great Basin, strictly speaking. These streams include the Bruneau River, the Owyhee River, and many other small mountain creeks which are fishable. Occasionally a salmon trout who has wandered away from his ocean home and gone to the spawning grounds, has been taken in these streams.

The Nevada Fish and Game Commission takes a deep interest in the future of fishing in this State. In recent years this commission was responsible for the propagation and distribution in the streams and lakes of the State when they planted approximately 2,500,000 small fish. The State also maintains a hatchery at Verdi, near Reno, and from this unit rainbow and eastern brook trout are hatched and planted.

Another hatchery is located at Smith Creek, near Austin, Lander County. This hatchery propagates rainbow trout to be planted in Lander, Nye, and Eureka counties. Eastern brook, and rainbow trout from the Verdi hatchery go to nine counties to replenish the supply of fish in streams of those counties.

Most small streams in all sections of the State are stocked with rainbow and eastern brook trout, while catfish and bass are planted in other waters. Streams in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, in Ormsby County, are stocked with Lock Leven and cutthroat in addition to eastern brook.

In the Carson River the silver trout and the native black spotted trout are ready for the fisherman's lure, while small variety of the Pyramid Lake trout may be taken from the Truckee, Walker, and Carson Rivers.

Whether you are a hip-boot fly caster, or just a plain, old-fashioned worm on the hook angler, you'll find the streams and lakes in Nevada good grounds for trying out your luck. Chances are mighty good that you'll come home with at least a few good-sized, fine-looking fish that will make your mouth water while the wife slowly fries them in the pan. Or maybe she helped you catch them. Lots of Nevada women are dyed-in-the-wool fisher fans, and no foolin'—and they're good at it, too.

Then there's always the chance you may have good reason to brag about the "big one" which got away, but which will delight your friends, and probably inspire them to come back and tell you about the big ones they recently had up out of the water, but couldn't quite land, or maybe flopped back out of the boat. Anyway, it's all a part of the sport technique, and an inspiration for another try.

As for tackle—well, all the sporting goods stores in any of the towns will be able to take care of your needs.

As for season, each county has certain selection in length of season, time of opening, and closed parts of streams. License costs vary, and all of this information, can be had in detail from the County Clerk in the county you want to fish.

Season generally opens around April 15, and extends pretty well into October. The limit is 10 pounds or 25 fish, provided one may have ten trout regardless of weight. Some restrictions are general. There is no fishing within 100 feet of any dam having a fish ladder. The hours for fishing are one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunset.

Licenses and their costs: Resident, $1.50; nonresident, $3; alien, $7.50. A special 15 days' visitor's license is issued for Lake Mead, which is good in Nevada or Arizona, and the cost is $2. Fishing licenses are required by all persons over 14 years of age. Licenses are issued free to residents over 60 years old. Licenses may be purchased from County Clerks, and their agents, which includes sporting goods stores, hardware stores, etc. County Commissioners have certain decisions in fishing in their counties and fishermen should consult with some of the commissioners if any question or doubt arises. Lake Mead and Colorado River below Boulder Dam takes special consideration and the following information is given: Limits: bass, 10 fish but not over 15 pounds and 1 fish in one day or in possession. Length not less than 10 inches. Trout, 15 fish but not over 10 pounds and 1 fish per day or in possession. Catfish, no limits in Lake Mead. 10 catfish, regardless of weight, in Colorado River, below the dam. Bluegill and crappie, 20 fish per day, but not over 20 pounds and one fish. Carp, no protecting measure. No commercial operations. Fishing is allowed the year round in Lake Mead and below Boulder Dam.

A tranquil rural scene in the northern outskirts of Carson City, the State capital, looking east toward the Pine Nut Mountains

Ely Valley Mining Company's surface plant at Pioche. Copper-lead-zinc ores are worked

Nevada's Metal Mines Face Promising Future Production

PROGRESS in Nevada's mining industry is clearly reflected in the diversified production of minerals and metals from its many mountain ranges. This production has been greatly expanded to include, currently, not only the precious and base metals, but numerous and highly valuable, nonmetallics which have assumed a position of vital importance in our modern mechanical world.

Early-day mining activity in Nevada was almost like a parade, for discovery and development of one ore deposit rapidly followed discovery and development of another. One camp would no more get settled than another would spring up to intrigue and tempt the nomadic elements which could, like a circus, "pull stakes" overnight. Discoveries came in rapid succession and each camp was more colorful than its predecessor.

Real ambition of the early prospectors was to find gold and silver; these represented money which could be used for all purposes of business. Gold was good in any place at any time; nuggets or "dust" were offered, inspected, weighed, valued, and then accepted over the counter for trade. No one ever thought of questioning the acceptance of gold as a medium of exchange. It bought liquor, grub, or entertainment, for the rough early-day miners, and historical records seem to infer that these rugged individuals needed a lot of all three ingredients to make a successful job of their forays into the mountains. Prospectors were all looking for the yellow metal; and, what's more, a lot of it was found.

Subsequently, the grizzled men of the hills gave more attention to finding other metals when new gadgets created new uses and markets for those metals. Eventually the field of search was broadened to include gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead.

Gold was first found in our State during the late 1840's but the precise date has never been established. It is believed to have been in the year 1848 when Abner Blackburn, a Mormon pioneer emigrant, stopping temporarily at the place now called Genoa, found a few tiny grains of gold in his pan after he had washed some dirt in a small stream at the mouth of Gold Creek Canyon, near the present town of Dayton, Nevada. Blackburn didn't follow up his original discovery for, seemingly, he was in a hurry to get to California.

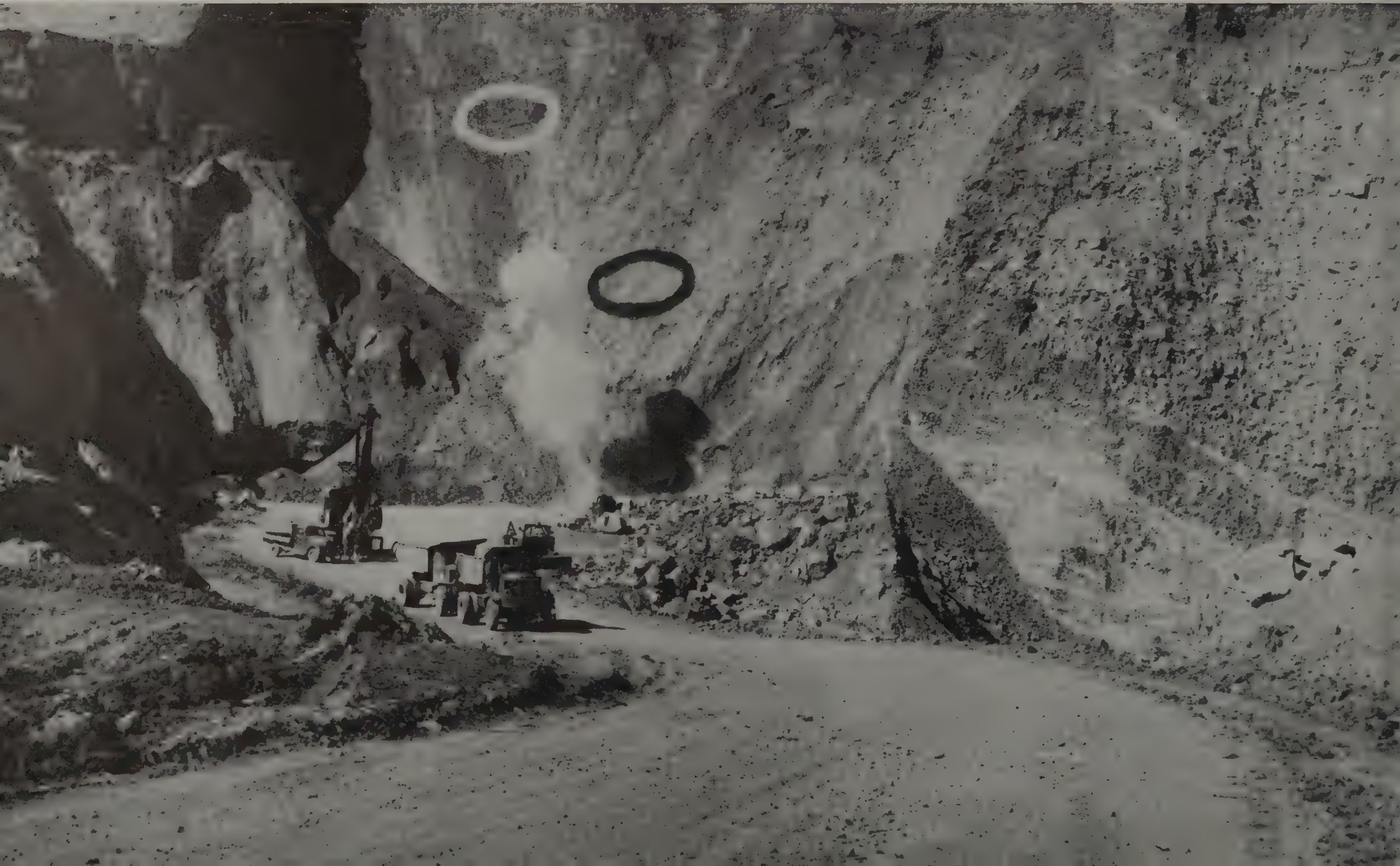
Silver ore was first found in its natural place by miners who searched for gold near the present site of Virginia City, north of the mouth of Gold Creek Canyon. At first the miners didn't recognize the blue stuff found in their pans. The sticky muck had them baffled for a time, and they threw it away on the waste dumps. Later they found out it was silver and they lost no time digging out more of it. The camp became Virginia City, and the source labeled the "Comstock Lode."

Virginia City, on the Comstock Lode, has produced silver and gold to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars since that eventful discovery.

Zinc and lead ores were discovered and developed at Austin, another famous Nevada mining camp in its day. That was as early as 1862. The ore bodies were worked for years, but when the mines began to decline much of the population

"Esmeralda Operation" at Columbia Mountain, near Goldfield, presages a bright future for the old camp

Camera! And this is what was caught after a blast in the Gold Hill glory hole, Comstock Lode



Part of the plant of Ventures Limited, Eureka, where future production possibilities seem enormous

moved away. Activity in zinc and lead mining drifted eastward toward Pioche, in Lincoln County. Although the original discoverers of the Pioche ores never realized the extent of their find, they had struck the top portion of a tremendously large deposit. Faulting conditions there puzzled the early miners who believed they had reached the bottom when their ores pinched. In recent years this has been disproved and huge ore bodies, definitely outlined through modern drilling and underground exploration methods, are being progressively developed to the great benefit of that eastern Nevada district.

Copper deposits were found near Ely, Nevada, in the early days, and as a result, mining men, during the past 40 years, have taken out copper ores which left a gaping hole in the ground now considered to be one of the largest man-made pits on earth. This hole has a length of more than a mile in extent, and a width of three-quarters of a mile, while the distance from the top rim to the bottom measures nearly 800 feet. Currently there doesn't seem to be any end in sight, yet.

Since the first gold discovery in the State down to the present time, new wealth approximating $2,000,000,000 has been taken out of Nevada ground by the mining industry. This conservative figure does not include the revenues received from production of nonmetals or gem stones. Statistics covering these related mining operations are not available, but it is known that the annual revenues aggregate a very sizable sum.

Mining in all its phases, therefore, constitutes one of Nevada's major industrial activities and always has been a dominant factor in the maintenance of prosperity within the State.

During the past few decades, when widespread and marvellous progress was made in mechanical inventions, American industry, as a result, was thrown into high gear to meet the

The Fad shaft, Eureka, for lead-zinc-silver production

Gypsum mill at Empire, near Gerlach, Washoe County. Hundreds of tons of ore are processed here daily

demands created by these contrivances. The new devices, bringing undreamed of comforts and conveniences to humanity, required large quantities of raw materials for their fabrication. These raw materials, necessarily, came from the good earth. The mining industry, quick to visualize future needs, assumed a vital part in this marvellous transition and made steady advances in supplying needed raw materials. Through gradual, but widespread, adaptation of these mechanical wonders, new channels of trade were created for both precious and base metals, and new uses found for rare metals as well as the more commoner ones.

Nonmetallic substances, likewise, fitted into the picture with ever-increasing importance.

Some of these materials, previously considered worthless, became vital in the production lines of manufacturing plants; nonmetallics, some practically unknown before the new era set in, came into widespread use because of their special properties of durability, heat resistance, wear, and weight.

Prospectors, tramping over Nevada's mineralized mountains, found many new deposits of commercially adaptable raw materials. Some of these deposits were small and unworkable under normal conditions, but others of vast extent were developed and proved of great commercial value.

With burro and pack, pick and shovel, "grub" to last for several weeks, and sometimes months, prospectors would isolate themselves in the "desert land" and scan every canyon and hill, and examine every outcrop, until food and water ran low. Then they would return to civilization, often with wondrous tales of a new discovery. Some of the tales the returning prospector would tell might have been fantastic and hard to believe; generally they could verify their tale by displays of spectacular specimens of gold impregnated rocks. Then, after a spell in town to get more grub, and perhaps a respite from the solitude of the hills, the veteran would go back to his find and start digging. Many a prospect, in this way, developed into a bonanza—the kind one often dreams about.

Increased price for gold, a more stabilized market price for domestic silver, greater demand for nonmetallics, better mining methods, application of the motor truck, the bulldozer, and other mechanical units, all of these accentuated the pace of mining activity in the State, and the citizens have benefited through a steady, and frequently an increase, in annual production totals.

Gold and silver were leaders in point of tonnage and values in Nevada for many years. Then they yielded their leadership to copper. Normal production each year from the mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc bring a total revenue estimated at between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Yearly copper production ranges between $14,000,000 and $17,000,000; gold brings in values in excess of $5,000,000. Silver's figures ranges from $2,000,000 up; while zinc values approximate $4,000,000, and lead brings in an annual revenue of about $2,000,000.

Prospectors still hope to find gold when they go into the hills, are always on the search for it, and get a big thrill when they do find it. However, they don't overlook favorable indications and possibilities of the more common commercial metals and nonmetals. Included in this category we have copper, zinc, lead, tungsten, cinnabar, manganese, and magnesite. As a result, large deposits of some of these raw materials already have been found and are under development. Favorable geological conditions indicate that many other deposits should exist and their eventual discovery is hopefully expected.

Tungsten came into increased use during the past 25 years,

The "gyp" quarry, six miles from the mill. Enough gypsum in this deposit to last a half century

and has since assumed a place of paramount importance as an industrial metal. Its use is essential in the making of machine tools and steel products. Much of the tungsten used in the United States has been imported from China in past years.

Tungsten, a metal with a brilliant white color, having a melting point of 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit and the highest specific gravity of any metal except platinum, is obtained in Nevada principally from the ore of scheelite. Tungsten, capable of being cold-drawn to four ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter (approximately one-sixth the diameter of an adult human hair), has the strength of the best piano steel wire. Tungsten lamp filaments are responsible for the saving in the electric light bill of the Nation of $240,000,000 annually over the carbon filaments formerly put into these bulbs. As an alloy for steel it produces great hardness. Most of the tungsten, in fact, is used in this capacity. Distinguishing characteristics of tungsten (a Swedish word meaning heavy rock) is its property of retaining hardness and strength while red hot. This property makes it particularly valuable in internal combustion engines for valves and valve seats.

Scheelite, a heavy white mineral, "tungstic trioxide," looks similar to white soap, or milky quartz, is generally associated with garnet and epidote, and is usually found in zones having been affected by metamorphism. Ores containing one percent scheelite are considered adequate for profitable mill treatment. Large scheelite deposits in Nevada are being worked now, and new discoveries, with varying possibilities, are known to exist. The Nevada Massachussetts Company, producers of tungsten at Mill City, near Lovelock, Nevada, are the largest producers of this white metal in the United States.

Quicksilver, or "quick" as the miners term it, has many uses during peace time. Mining of this liquid metal, through cinnabar ores, adds measurably to the newly created wealth of the State. Pershing, Nye, Humboldt, and Clark Counties are leading producers in Nevada.

Nickel, antimony, bismuth, and molybdenum also have become important metals accessory to manufacturing. Their use is wide and varied. While only limited amounts of these metals are mined in Nevada currently, the field of possibility is expanding and new discoveries are confidently expected.

Aluminum ores in great deposits of low grade material are known to exist in southern Nevada. Actual production and treatment of ores from these beds await a more economic reduction process before intensive and profitable development can take place.

Manganese also comes out of Nevada's mineralized hills. From the ore is produced a grayish white metal with a reddish tinge, soft when pure, but ordinarily hard and brittle. It resembles iron but it is not magnetic. Manganese is used extensively in manufacture of steel products. One large deposit near Valmy, Humboldt County, is being worked currently. This deposit is of enormous size and its product is concentrated and then sent to Utah smelters for treatment.

One can never tell just what is hidden beneath the surface of Nevada's wrinkled rocks. Only the pick and shovel, dynamite, and the diamond drill can disclose these secrets.

Down in Nye County, Nevada, 33 miles northeast of Luning, there exists a brucite and magnesite ore deposit which has startled the entire mining world. Harry Springer, a Nevada prospector of wide experience, found it back in 1929. Fortunately he suspected the value of brucite, partially developed his claims, then sold them.

Brucite is a mineral with superior qualities for the making of refractory materials, such as fire brick, open hearth and blast furnace linings and kindred products. For several years the property enjoyed only sporadic development. A large Ohio firm investigated, secured possession, planned a thorough test, brought in diamond drills and sank numerous holes into the white substance located in the Paradise range of mountains. Core samples were analyzed and tested and it was found that the ore body consisted of an enormous mass of excellent grade of brucite. Many hundreds of tons were subsequently sent to Maple Grove, Ohio, for refinement and preparation for the market. Preliminary studies proved that there were several million tons of this valuable mineral in that ore deposit. Simultaneously it was disclosed that the deposit also contained a very large tonnage of high grade magnesite, one of the ores of metal magnesium.

Magnesium during the recent war occupied a foremost place as a strategic metal.

Magnesium is a metal adaptable to the manufacture of airplanes and airplane parts. It is also used extensively in the textile industry, portable tool and equipment manufacture, automotive and other industries because of its light weight, high strength, machinability, and chemical and physical characteristics.

Continued exploration of the deposits at Gabbs Valley has convinced the operators of this Nevada mine that at least 50,000,000 tons of magnesite ore can be held in reserve and made available for manufacturing magnesium metal in the future.

Dozens of other nonmetallics of industrial importance are produced in this State. Among the more important can be listed: Diatomaceous earth, a product of dried up prehistoric lakes. This material makes excellent filteraids, filters, insulation and absorbents for industrial purposes. It is also widely used as a moisture absorbent in the poultry raising branch of agriculture.

Glass and foundry sands of high purity and in great abundance are suitable for window glass, automobile windshields, and foundry moulds; limestones, excellent for building material, can be quarried in almost unlimited quantities; other limestones are suitable for Portland cements; bentonite, an earthy product, is used in the petroleum fields as sealers in oil wells, and the market for this product is constantly broadening; barite has a variety of uses in manufacturing paints; gypsum is mined on a large scale for building material; potash alum of considerable quantities, is useful in pharmaceutics; sulphur, mica, sodium sulphate, kaolin, salt, and a long list of others valuable in the field of chemistry and manufacturing add their quota to the annual revenues derived from mining in Nevada.

Furthermore, these aged hills in the Great Basin area are real safety vaults in which gems and ornamental stones are preserved by nature. Colorful wonderstone, with its peculiar, wavy laminations is in demand when polished, for novelties and decorations, such as cameos, book ends, desk sets, etc.; travertine and onyx in generous supplies are fine materials for interior finishes in modern buildings.

Nevada turquoise for rings and wrist bracelets, generally set in silver, produce striking effects; opals of a varied resplendency add color and variety to the supply of gem minerals.

Added to the list of gems recoverable from beneath Nevada's desert surface are agates, garnets, beryl, banded jaspers, and petrified woods—many of unique markings and gorgeous beauty.

Three major mining operations in old Nevada camps are being watched with intense interest for their future development. Besides these three, several other projects in old camps and developments in newly discovered fields add to the accelerated activity in the State's mining camps.

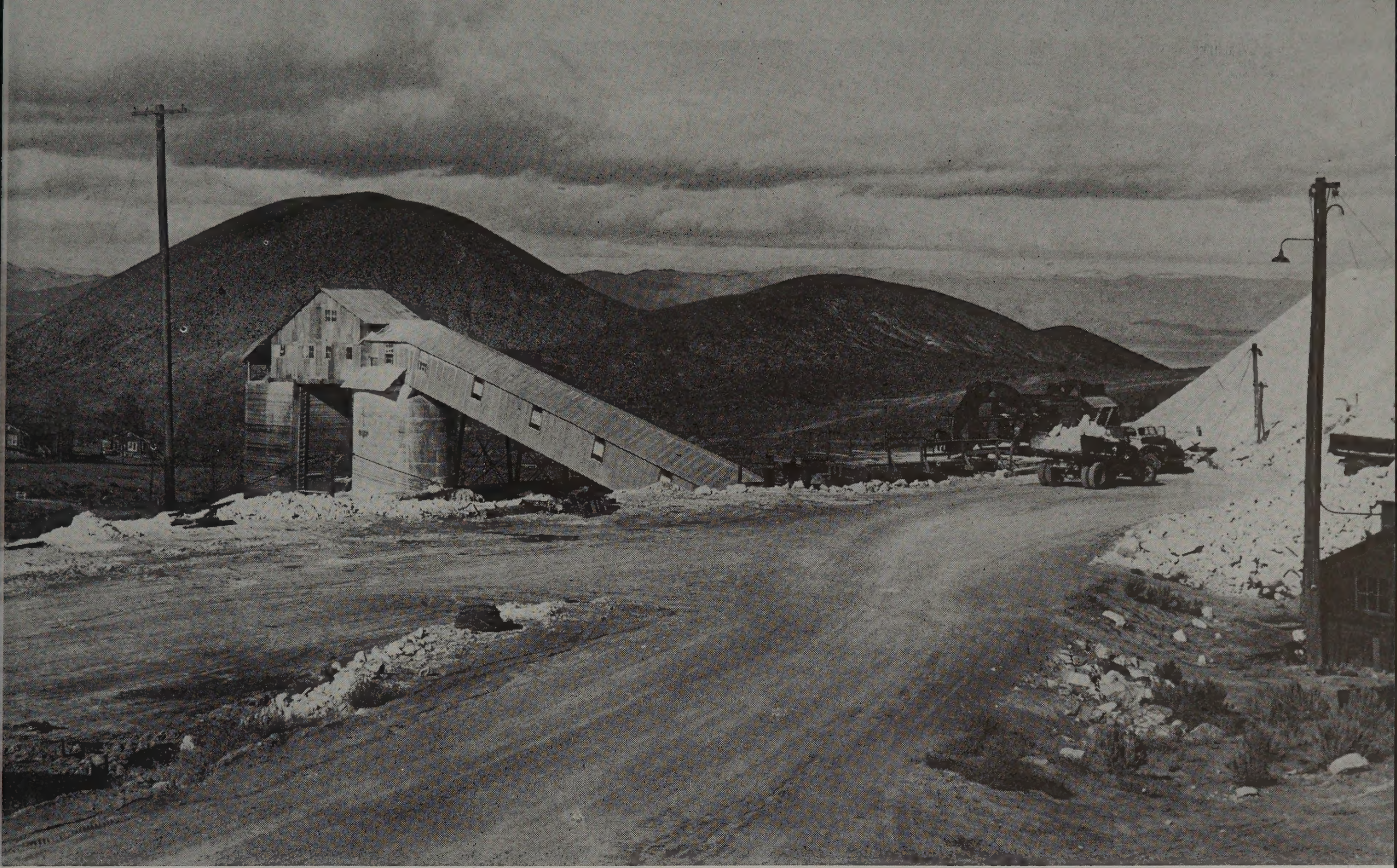
At Eureka, in central Nevada, an operation of major proportions holds out immense possibilities in the field of silver, lead, and zinc production. For several years the Ventures Limited, a company with Canadian affiliations, have been drilling ground with the expectation of finding a large ore deposit which was cut off by a fault from that part of the field which had intense operations in the early days of mining in the State. Drilling operations have been successful, according to reports coming from Eureka, and as a result of finding the new ore body, this company is sinking a four-compartment shaft below 1,000 feet where they expect to find the ore. While production in the Eureka camp is inconsiderable at the present time, when this new Fad shaft reaches its objective, greater production is forecast. Many reports are current concerning the size of the ore deposit. While no official statement has been made by the company itself, it is believed the prospective ore deposit is as large, or probably larger, than that which the old-timers worked in the Eureka camp in the early days.

Another operation which is exciting interest in the mining world is that at Columbia Mountain, near Goldfield. Goldfield is famous in history for its fabulous gold production, and for many years was the sensation of the mining world. Veins, it is stated, were shallow in that field, and when the miners reached the bottom, the rich camp declined and has lain practically inactive since then.

Recently the Newmont Company entered the field and began drilling ground at some depth, in the expectation of finding extensions to the old Goldfield veins. Reports coming from Goldfield indicate that this company is still active and continuing its development work. Furthermore, there are reports current in Goldfield and vicinity, although not yet fully substantiated, that this famous gold camp may eventually be transposed into a huge copper-producing camp. In any event, Goldfield's citizens who have stuck with the camp through thick and thin are more cheerful and hopeful concerning its future.

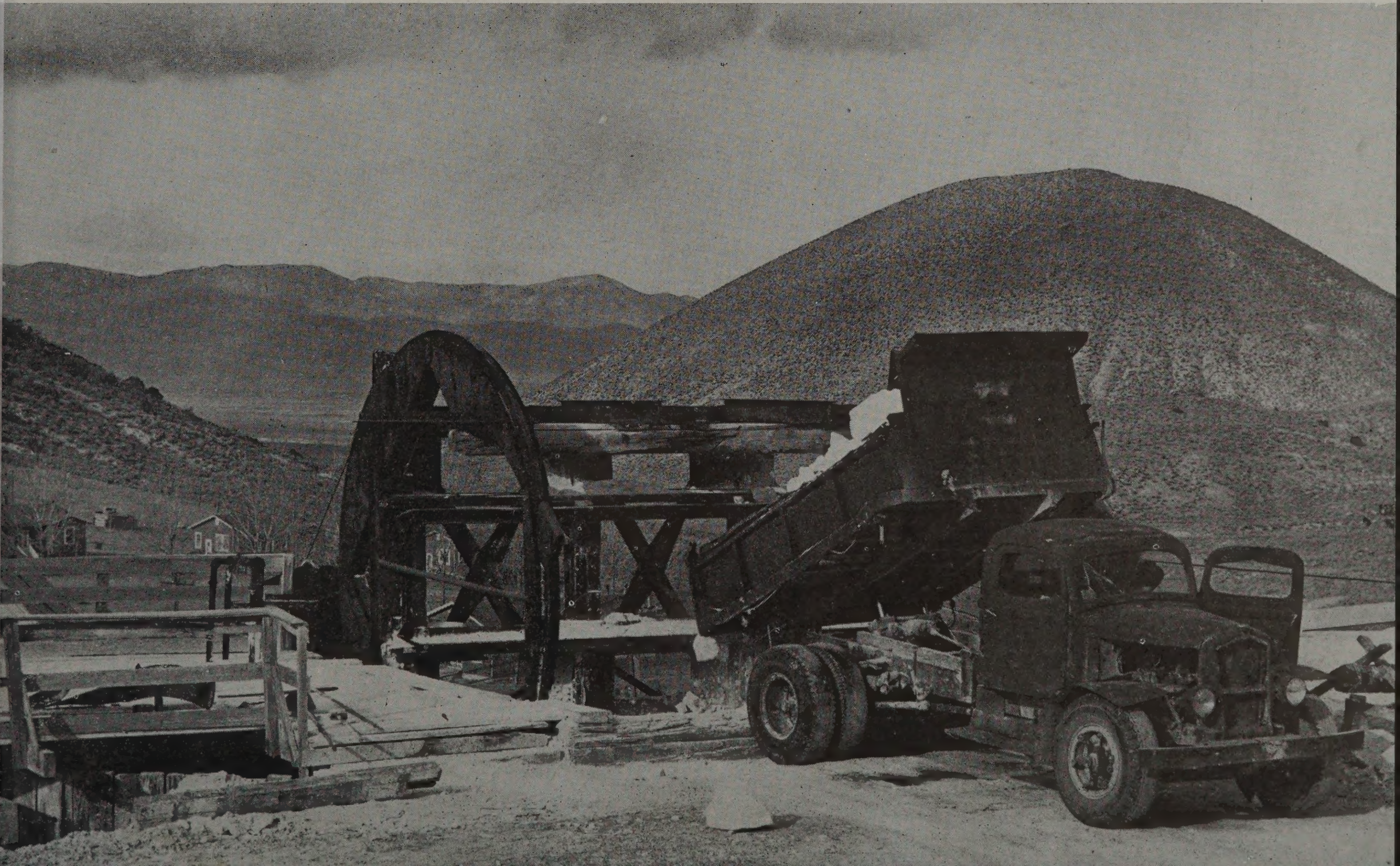
Along the Comstock Lode, in Virginia City and Silver City, there are many reports which would indicate that this famous Nevada silver and gold producing camp is far from being a "ghost camp." While no official statements have been made by the companies operating in that vicinity, the reports indicate that as soon as materials and supplies become more readily available, several mines in the district will start into full-time operation, with enough ore reserves to carry them through a period of years.

Nevada's geographical area is divided into 17 counties. In practically every one of these, mining of one phase or another forms a major industry. Each and every one of the 120,000 Nevadans, living within the State's area of approximately 110,000 square miles, either as a hobby or as a business, is vitally interested in mining.



Crushing mill and feed bin. A bucket tram line goes over the hills in the background

Gypsum is processed and made into building materials. Picture shows close-up of dumping ore into hopper



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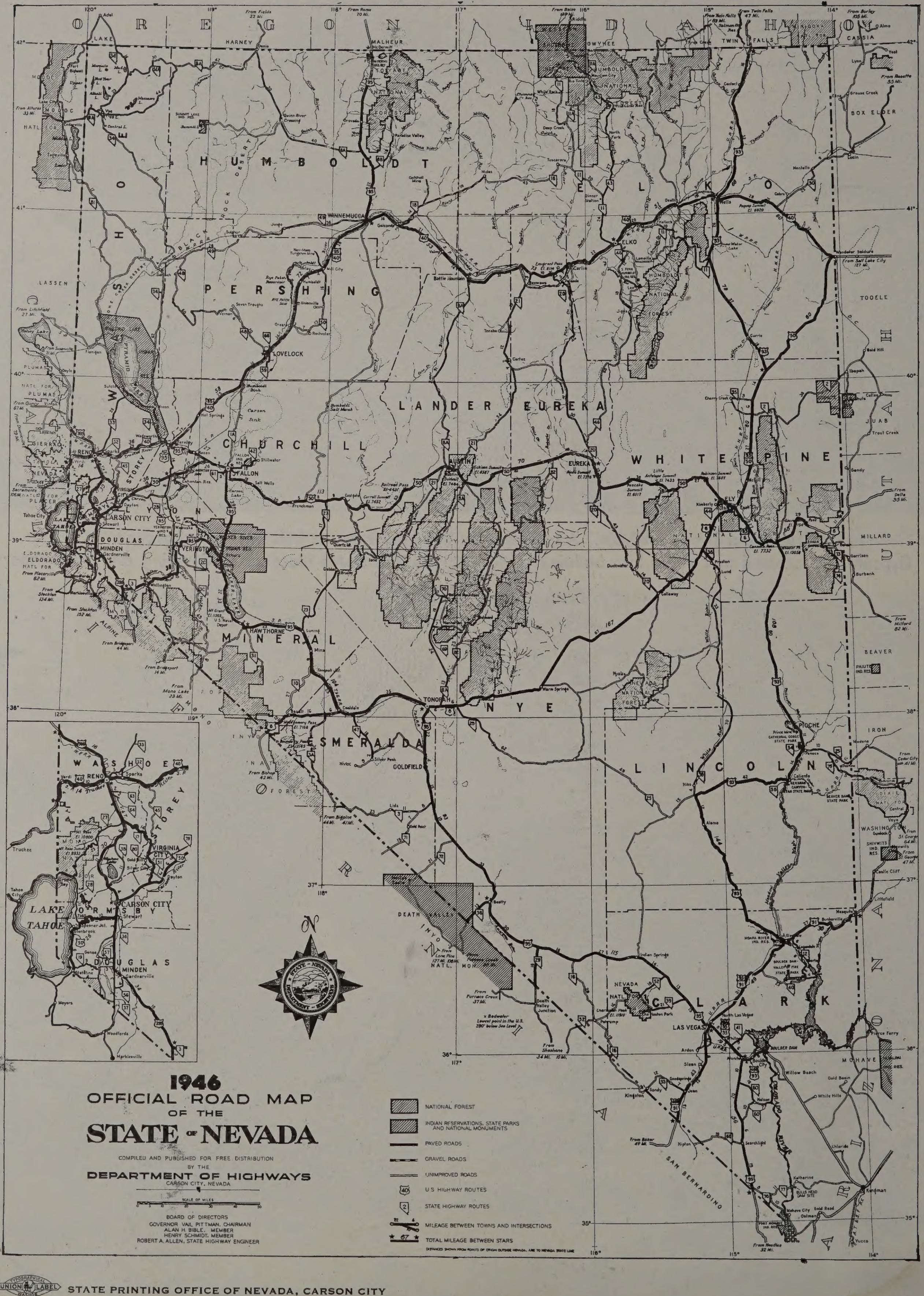

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